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SPEECH OF MR DAVIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MAY 4

The House in Committee of the whole, on the bill for the more effectual collection of the Duties on Imports—Mr. McDUFFIE'S amendment to repeal the Tariff of 1828, &c. being under consideration.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, said, he should make no apology for entering into a debate which had assumed a most interesting and important character; and should first recall the attention of the Committee to the measures immediately before them, as the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. McDUFFIE,) had in his speech of three days, omitted to notice it. This is necessary, that we may be able to determine whether the amendment proposed by him, which provides for a general reduction of duties, is the appropriate remedy, or the bill itself, which contains provisions of a very different character.

The bill proposes only to adopt such measures as will carry into effect existing laws, which are now only imperfectly executed. Apprehensions being entertained, that frauds are perpetrated in the collection of the revenue, the bill has been reported with a view to their suppression; but the gentleman, instead of advancing that object, has thought proper by his amendment to propose an entire revision and alteration of the revenue laws. I do not complain of this, as gentlemen from the southern portion of the United States seem very solicitous to make this a matter of discussion, though I should have preferred acting on the matters of the bill by themselves, disconnected from the exciting considerations contained in the amendment.

I shall then ask the attention of the House to the bill; but before I resume my seat, I shall also take notice of the leading arguments urged by the gentleman in support of his amendment—for this is due to the source from whence they emanate, as well as the importance of the considerations involved.

The only question deserving notice in the bill is, whether the revenue laws have been evaded, and the government defrauded to an extent which calls for a remedy? It is my purpose to be very brief on this head, especially as the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. MALLARY,) went largely into the facts; and the proofs he laid before us seem not only to be unquestioned, but the gentleman from South-Carolina admits that frauds do exist.

The first evidence to which I shall invite the attention of the Committee, is the President's Message, in which we are advised, the frauds are perpetrated to such an extent, that he has felt it a duty he owed to his station to call on the legislative branches of the government for their interposition to suppress them. It is reasonable to presume that the President would not invite our attention to the subject, unless he was in possession of proof that frauds exist. I believe it is not usual for that officer to transmit to us the evidence on which he makes the statements in his annual message. We consequently do not possess that evidence, but still we ought in fairness, to presume that he possesses enough to warrant his assertions. But be this as it may, unless I am greatly misinformed, there is proof sufficient in the Treasury Department, to satisfy any one who will examine it, that the revenue laws are shamefully violated.

But, Sir, the proof does not stop here, for we have on our tables another document (somewhat apocryphal, if all that critics and reviewers have said of it is true,) emanating from the Committee on Commerce; but as the source from whence it comes is not suspected of partiality towards the industry of our country, I may with safety quote it as an authority to prove the violations of the revenue laws. We are told in this report, which purports to be a review of the condition of commerce and navigation, but which is a philippic against the tariff, that frauds to such an extent exist, that if we follow the statements of the writer out, they will appear incredibly great.

We have yet another document which comes here bearing the names, as I am informed, of about 20.000 citizens of the City of New York, who allege in substance, that the regular trade of that city is depressed to a ruinous extent by the united energy of sales at auction and frauds upon the revenue; the sales at auction by their despatch, being a principal means by which all traces of fraud upon the revenue are obliterated. Their joint co-operation, it is said, bears with the most alarming severity upon all fair and regular trade. I have noticed the memorials of these persons, because they are as free from all suspicion of bias towards the tariff, as the Committee on Commerce, being avowedly hostile to the protection of American Industry. I hold in my hand one of these memorials, signed by *an officer of the Custom House*, in which it is said, "The revenue is largely and systematically defrauded." "The proofs of this alarming truth are so *abundant*, that it has long been a settled point among intelligent merchants." And it is added that "*the officers of the Customs* in this city, whose experience has been on the largest scale, and who have devoted much attention to this subject, *concur* in the opinions and facts which we have now stated." The officers of the custom! Yes, our own officers, who are under the pay, and eat the bread of this government, strange as it may seem, *concur* in this opinion, that frauds are perpetrated, the public treasure wasted, and the laws of the country daily trampled under foot.

It cannot be necessary to add to such conclusive evidence, and I will proceed to show in what manner these frauds are perpetrated, that we may understand how to apply a remedy to this crying evil.

Your laws now impose upon most kinds of imported merchandise, what is usually called an ad valorem duty; that is, a certain rate per cent. on the value of the goods in the market where they are purchased. Consequently the more they cost, the more duty they pay, and hence the importer has a motive to bring them into the custom house at as low a rate as possible, that he may escape the duties. The law also provides that the importer shall, when he enters his goods, deliver to the collector, an invoice of them, containing the quantity and value, to which he makes oath, and upon which the duties are assessed. If therefore he puts down cloth which costs a dollar a yard, at fifty cents, he escapes half the duty, unless the fraud is detected.

This mode of imposing duties has given rise to frauds by false invoices in two ways, first by an undervaluation of goods, and secondly, by short measure; and as I do not desire the Committee to repose confidence without evidence, I will proceed to lay before them some of the leading facts in my possession. I derive them not from manufacturers or farmers, who are said to be deeply interested in a rigid execution of the revenue laws, but from a source that will not be discredited, because of its attachment to either of these branches of industry, from a document laid before us by the 20.000 memorialists from the city of New-York, who are on the spot, and eye witnesses of the evasions of the laws practised at the custom house in that city. This document has been long in print, and as far as my knowledge extends, stands unrefuted—nay, unquestioned. In the statements, the names of persons are purposely omitted, but they can be furnished to any gentleman desirous of seeing them. I am informed that they are among the most worthy and respectable inhabitants of that city, and shall therefore assume that the witnesses tell the truth, leaving it to others to impeach their statements, if it can be done. They represent, that by the conjoint operation of a systematic evasion of the revenue laws, and sales at auction, they have been pressed and borne down, until many have been forced to the verge of ruin, and they give the following as some of the methods employed by those, who disregard all moral considerations, and flinch not at perjury, to shun the provisions of law. A merchant of New-York ordered 2000 pieces of goods from a British manufacturer, of a particular description, and after patterns of his own, purchasing them at as low a rate as they could be had in the British market. He shipped them home under an expectation of realizing the fruits of his enterprize; but when his goods arrived, he found, to his astonishment, the same individual of whom he purchased, had shipped by the same vessel 5000 pieces of the same kind of goods to be sold by his agent, and that these goods were offered lower than he could afford to sell. Not comprehending how this could be done without loss, he investigated the matter, and found that the 5000 pieces had been entered at the custom house from five to eight shillings sterling lower on the piece than he had paid for the 2000 pieces; and the consequence was, that he lost about 2000 dollars, while the British manufacturer made a handsome profit by the fraud in his invoice.

Another merchant bought a quantity of goods entitled to debenture, and after exporting them, he applied for the drawback, and found it smaller than he anticipated, which led to enquiry; and he ascertained where the goods had been bought in Europe, and that they had been passed at the custom house at from twenty five to thirty per cent. less than the cost in Europe. Another merchant in New York, became the purchaser of goods, and suspecting all was not right, pursued a similar course of enquiry, and ascertained by the clearest proof, that they had been entered at the custom house, from twenty to thirty per cent. below cost.

In former periods, when our merchants were distinguished as a class of high minded honourable men, conducting their business upon fair and just principles, it was usual to sell at an agreed rate per cent. of advance upon the invoice, by which the goods were entered, which was exhibited to the purchaser. That mode of transacting business, which subserved the purposes of honest men, has fallen into disuse, and been superseded by an artful contrivance well adapted to disguise frauds. An invoice is made up to enter the goods at the custom house, wherein they are greatly undervalued, and when it has performed this office, its work being finished, it is consigned to some dark pigeon hole there to sleep, and another paper, sometimes called an invoice, and sometimes a *statement*, is exhibited to purchasers, as containing the actual cost of goods. The first is manufactured to delude the officers of the customs, the last to conceal perjury. Several mistakes have happened which have exposed this infamous practice to the gaze of the public.

"A foreign importer at New York sold a package of goods at a certain advance on the cost: Shortly after making the sale, he discovered that he had sold at an advance on the fictitious cost, or in other words, on the invoice by which the goods had been entered at the Custom House; he went to the buyer and informed him of the mistake, and insisted that he should made up the difference between the actual and the false cost. The buyer was surprised at the novelty of the request, refused to allow any thing, and told him if he persisted in the request, he would expose him to the Collector of the customs. The importer pocketed the affront, and went about his business."

In another instance a merchant bought a quantity of goods at 65 per cent. advance on the sterling cost: soon after the buyer had left the store of the seller, he was informed by the latter that the goods could not be delivered, because he had made a mistake in selling them by the *wrong invoice*. The buyer replied that he would take them by the prices at which they had been entered at the custom house; but the seller declined this, saying his instructions were to sell at an advance upon prices put down in a paper which had the form of an invoice, but was called a *statement*, in which the prices were charged one hundred per cent. above the invoice upon which the duty has been paid at the custom house; that is, goods charged in the custom house invoice at $12 a piece were put down in the statement at $24 a piece.

Other examples of this class of frauds could be cited, but it would be a waste of time, for the same authority says: It is a common custom, and one well understood among merchants, that many foreign importers, resident in this country, are in the constant habit of receiving two invoices of each parcel of goods, one for the custom house and the other to sell by. It adds, that among the importers of woollens, it is a common custom to enter goods on an invoice made out expressly for that purpose and much below the actual cost, averaging probably not less than 33⅓ per cent.

In proof of this, and also that goods are entered by false invoices, the following fact is given: Broad cloth entered at the custom house as costing from four to five shillings sterling the yard under the Tariff of 1824, was frequently *bought in* at auction by the importer at $2 25 to $2 50 the yard, to escape from a sacrifice of the property!—yet, if the invoice was honest, these prices would afford enormous profit. Another instance among many shall be named. A merchant ordered a quantity of woollens of an English manufacturer. In the same vessel which brought them out, came a shipment of goods of the same kind and quality, sent by the manufacturer himself on his own account, which were entered at the custom house so much below what the merchant gave, that the former made 25 per cent. on the sales, while the latter lost 10 per cent. I will not weary the patience of the Committee by multiplying the proofs, for these facts shew the most glaring, palpable, barefaced fraud and imposition, as well as an utter degradation of moral character, for they are necessarily accompanied, and sustained, by the most deliberate perjury.

I do not know, indeed, that any one questions this violation of truth and law, for it seems to be admitted that English agents and manufacturers are right when they declare our custom house affords the greatest facilities for evading the revenue.

I stated that invoices were also false in another particular—in failing to give a true account of the quantity. The same authority gives well authenticated instances of goods entered for twelve yards the piece, which were sold in market at from fourteen to fifteen yards the piece; by which fraud, sixteen per cent. of the goods at least escaped all duty.

I will now state a fact, which will show that frauds in the woollen trade are perpetrated to a most alarming extent. It is known that the revenue law of 1828 establishes a gradation of prices, on which the duty is assessed; for example, a square yard of cloth costing 33⅓ cents and under fifty cents, it is considered as costing fifty cents; and a yard actually costing thirty four cents, pays the same duty as one costing fifty cents; so, also, a yard costing fifty one cents, or any sum between that and one dollar, pays the same duty as a yard costing a dollar; and a yard costing one hundred and one cents, or any sum between that and two dollars and fifty cents, pays the same duty as one costing two dollars and fifty cents, and so on. The lowest duty is forty five per cent. on the arbitrary sums, and the highest is at least three times that amount. The natural operation of the law would be to bring those classes of goods into the market which pay the lowest duty, and to exclude those which pay the highest; but I am well assured that it has produced no such effect; for goods which pay the highest duty are as abundant in the market as they ever were, and there is no visible disproportion between the price they bear and the price of those which pay the lowest duty. In fact, the trade goes on, apparently, precisely as it did before the passage of the law. If the provisions of the act were executed, this could not be so; and we need no better or stronger proof to show that systematic fraud pervades the woollen trade throughout, as an equality in duty would produce a like inequality in the value of the foreign productions in our market.

In confirmation of this view of the matter, as well as of the existence of frauds, there have been exhibited in this House specimens of woollens, which were invoiced for entry at the custom house at one dollar the yard, and are selling by the piece at five dollars the yard in the largest markets of the country.

Sir, the facts disclosed, are remarkable in their character, especially as they show that these gross evasions of law are in a measure legalized by passing the goods through the custom house. Whether they are carried on so boldly and successfully through the negligence of the public officers, or because they are unable to discharge the duties imposed on them, I shall not undertake to determine; but I am in possession of some facts which go to show, that from one cause, or the other, there is a imperfect knowledge among the officers of what passes through their hands, and of course an imperfect collection of the revenue.

A merchant in Boston imported two cases of goods, which were entered at New York; and on opening number one and comparing the goods with No. 1, in the invoice, it was found the goods did not correspond to the invoice; and, as he was about ordering them to be reshipped, it occurred to him there might be a mistake in numbering the cases, he therefore opened No. 2, and found the goods answered the description of No. 1, of the invoice. Here was no fraud; but it is manifest that the cases could not have been so closely examined at the custom house as to learn wnat they contained, or the error would have been detected. So, too, the Chairman of the Committee has informed us, that a British factor was indicted for frauds in the importation of goods, during the last Summer, in New York, and, under a sense of his guilt and infamy, absconded, and has not since been seen in the United States. But we are not indebted to the vigilance of the officers of the custom house for his detection. No, sir; for aught that appears, he might have carried on his traffick, in fraud and perjury to this day, had not a misunderstanding and a quarrel rose between him and one acquainted with his scandalous conduct, which occasioned the disclosure, and a presentment by the Grand Jury.

I would do no injustice to any one; and therefore here take occasion to say, that the gentleman from Vermont, Mr. MALLARY, has declared his belief, that the collector of New York exerts himself to discharge his duty, but has hitherto been frustrated for the want of suffi[illegible] power to execute the laws according to their spirit and just interpretation. If this be so, it is time sufficient measures were adopted; it is time these abuses were reformed; and this custom house, which seems to be but a rail road to smugglers, was organized in such a manner as to arrest the bold strides of vice and corruption. If there be not force enough there to discharge the arduous duties required, let us send additional aid, or at once repeal our statutes—for the consequences resulting from the present state of things are too injurious to be tolerated The American importing merchants (I speak of the woollen trade,) have, as the gentleman from Vermont has conclusively shown, been forced from their business, or overwhelmed with bankruptcy; so that but a small remnant of a large body of valuable and highminded men, is left to recount the tales of their embarrassments, while their business has been usurped by a class of unprincipled foreigners, who consider it meritorious to violate their oaths, to cheat the government out of its revenues, and to trample its laws under foot. The dignity and insulted honor of the nation demand a remedy for this evil;—our oppressed citizens, robbed of their just rights by an illicit trade, demand the parental protection of the government.

But the fatal consequences reach beyond the merchant, and strike at the prosperity of the manufacturing interest. We have seen the establishments of our country fall one after another victims to the capital and treachery of foreigners, who have stained our honor and stolen our birth right. They reach alike all our great interests, for you might as well say, that the giant oak of the forest will not crush the shrubbery under it when it falls, as to say the overthrow of the merchants and manufacturers will not also prostrate the farmers and mechanics. We live together as a great family, and by an exchange of the products of labor, we are fed, clothed and lodged. The farmer has wants beyond the produce of his land—the manufacturer and mechanic have wants beyond the produce of their labor—each supplies the other out of the

fruits of his industry: and thus it is, a whole community is made comfortable and happy, by a demand for the produce of the labor of each other. Foreign agents and factors by this system of frauds, break in upon us, and paralyze the industry of the country. They offer merchandise to our farmers, but will take nothing they produce in return. They offer it to our mechanics, but deny them all benefit of employment. They offer it to our manufacturers, but the policy of their country is so regulated, as to keep our products out of her market. While Great Britain pursues this selfish course, of which we have no right to complain, if I can understand the tone of her newspapers and periodicals, they hold it to be not only meritorious, but patriotic, to violate the revenue laws of this country; and if I can understand the state of sentiment in parliament, it is far from discountenancing smuggling. While this state of things exists in that country; while this determination to force themselves upon us, regardless of our policy, and of our laws, continues, we have no alternative left, but to meet it with energy, and protect the rights of those who have reposed confidence in us. As things now are, he who commits the most fraud reaps the most benefit. Sir, I cannot persuade myself, there is an individual in this House, who will advocate the state of things I have described. Your laws ought either to be repealed or executed; and my belief is, that the interests of the country require they should be enforced, and that some such plan as that proposed by the bill, is a suitable remedy for the evil.

But the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McDuffie] entertains, as he says, an opinion widely different, and has proposed as an amendment the repeal of the laws of 1828 and 1824: in other words, he proposes to reduce the duties. I do not comprehend in what way this is to restrain men from injuring us, who are regardless of oaths, and destitute of all moral sentiment: men who hold it meritorious to cheat, and patriotic to commit perjury. You cannot appeal to the consciences of such men with any hope of success; it is to their fears you must address yourself; you must operate upon their interests, and make it difficult and dangerous for them to pursue their career of wickedness; any thing short of this will be worse than unavailing; money is the idol of such men, and gain, whether great or small, affords sufficient temptation to evil, and they must be made to understand, that the chances of loss are greater than the chances of gain.

The gentleman has indeed had the candour to acknowledge, that his object is not revenue, but to correct abuses, as to [illegible] by reducing the duties generally, and his long impassioned argument has been addressed to us with the apparent intent to convince us of the propriety of adopting such a measure. I did hope this bill would be suffered to rest on its own merits, and receive the approbation, or disapprobation of the House according to its unbiassed judgment. I did hope the exciting subject of modifying the tariff of duties generally, would not be brought forward to embarrass it; but as the gentleman has thought the opposite course wise and expedient, I shall meet it, not with a detailed examination of his elaborate speech, but of the leading propositions on which his discursive argument was founded. If the premises can be proved false, the conclusions must be errroneous. I am aware that this subject, though one of deep interest to the country, one on which hangs its prosperity and happiness, is in its details dry, and calls for an exercise of patience on the part of the Committe; yet I hope to be indulged with their attention, though I may fail to reward it.

The tariff, as it is called, which means nothing more than the revenue system, which has existed under various modifications ever since the formation of the constitution, has occupied much of public attention for several years past. The tone of complaint from the South, against the laws, has been loud, vehement, and almost unremitted. The support of, or opposition to, the policy, has almost become the test of parties; and as often as the subject has been agitated here, (and it is up in one form or another every session,) it brings with it great ardor and power of argument in the discussion, from all sides of the House. The advocates of the policy have contended, that since the peace of 1815, we are placed in a new condition: the nations of Europe having resumed that trade, which fell into our hands by the chances of war, and driven us back upon our own resources—that a demand for the products of the farmer no longer exists to any considerable extent in Europe; and if labor cannot be so employed here, as to supply our most pressing wants, we should be poor and miserable; for it matters little whether a man have the surplus products of the earth on his hands or not, if he have no way of disposing of them, so as to meet his necessities.

On the other hand, it has been contended, that our true policy lies in a different direction, and we have been invited to look at the glowing picture of former days, when our trade and commerce spread over the face of the inhabited earth, and men acquired princely fortunes almost without an effort. We have been told that these channels of commerce are not dried up, but are still open to mines of wealth, if we were not so blind to our interests as to shut our eyes against the truth. Those who have pressed such considerations upon us, have been asked where these avenues to prosperity are? Where can the farmer send his grain, his flour, his beef, his pork, and other products of his labour? Does England take them? No. Does France? No. Does any part of Europe? No, not to such an extent as to afford him any encouragement to pursue his business. Europe feeds her own population—she sells the products of her labor, but does not buy such as she can produce. Those, therefore, who look for a return of prosperity from that source, dream. They have waited, and will wait in vain, without the nations of Europe change their policy. Agriculture is the foundation of all commerce, and he who proves that it is our wisest policy to become all farmers, must first show where we can sell the fruits of our labor—we cannot sell to each other, if we all work at that business, because we then supply ourselves.

Again—It has been urged that our revenue would fail, and we should be compelled to resort to direct taxes, to support the Government and pay the national debt. Predictions of this kind were made in the bold tone of absolute confidence, and ardent appeals were made to the public, to repudiate a policy, which would take from labor its hard earnings, to supply the public treasury. Time has falsified these prophecies, and the complaint now is, that the Government will be ruined by the surplus funds in the treasury, because every portion of the Union is scrambling to obtain, in one form or another, its portion of the money.

Again—It was predicted, that where duties have been imposed, goods would rise to an exorbitant price, and the consumer be heavily burdened; but here again the prediction has failed, for the consumer has found his supplies cheapened.

Gentlemen are much puzzled with these results, but still condemn the tariff with as much zeal and vehemence as if every prophecy had been fulfilled to the letter. They seem to be aware of the embarrassments they must encounter in establishing the old notion, that a duty is a tax to the amount of it, upon the consumer of foreign productions, for they are met with the fact, that an increase of duties has not produced that result.

[To be continued.]

Extract of a letter received in this city from a Gentleman in Georgia.

"If there were no other reason to make me distrustful of some of your public men, the new-born friendship which they have manifested for the rights of Georgia, and the compliments they have lavished on her politicians, would be sufficient to create a suspicion of their motives in my mind. Under the administration of MONROE. Mr. CALHOUN and his party used every effort in their power to defeat our claims upon the Federal Government, with respect to the Indian lands; and even under ADAMS, we did not escape abuse from members of the same party. It was hatred to *him*, more than any regard for us, which prevented their taking the same active part against us as formerly. If they have seen their error, we are glad of it, and can *forgive*, although we may not soon *forget*. But they must not expect us to be too credulous. We are ready to go with them against the Tariff and other schemes of Northern and Western policy which may be prejudicial to our interests, a full constitutional length—but we are not willing to fly in the face of the laws, and embarrass an administration to which we are now under great obligations. We know our rights, and must be permitted to vindicate them in our own way. There are men in South Carolina, who have long been accustomed to lead in the federal councils, and who cannot bear control from any quarter. Now, if we split the Union, (which we won't do) and get up a Southern confederacy, the same elements of discord would exist among us—unhallowed personal ambition, and a desire for power. Somebody must be master, dictator, president or protector. Your State would expect to furnish him—we know that very well—and we remember Mr. JEFFERSON's remark, that it was better for the Southern States to mantain the Union, and endure evil, while it was endurable, than to separate—for so long as we had the Yankees to quarrel with, we should not quarrel among ourselves. A feud in a small confederacy would prove fatal. Besides, we have the eyes of every friend of human freedom, upon earth, fixed upon our experiment of self-government. LAFAYETTE told us that if we gave up our Union, a "howl of triumph" would be heard among the despots of the East, from one end of the continent to the other. Besides, what evidence have we that Virginia or North Carolina would listen a moment to the tempter, even if Georgia should be so imprudent? None. Virginia has barely escaped a revolution in her own bosom, and North Carolina is the least likely to yield to such a movement of any State in the Union, judging from her past political history.—Without the hearty concurrence of those two States, it would be utter madness for the other Southern States to attempt to coerce the Federal Government into measures, by a show of resistance. We should be frowned into terms, or we should be brought back to our senses, and our duty, by a process of which I tremble to think. If South Carolina is mad enough to brave disgrace and ruin, we in Georgia are not.—The people desire their rights and will never rest satisfied until the Tariff is further modified—but we must not talk to them of revolution! Reason, argument, a spirit of concession, and *experience*, have never yet failed to correct federal abuses, and I trust in God they never will. If they do fail among a people so enlightened as we are, why then let Republicanism be what it will in that event become, an *ignis fatuus*, just fit to allure fools to revolution, anarchy and despotism."

Chas. Courier.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, June 20.

THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

It ought to be generally understood, that the removal of the Indians, at the cost of the United States, is got up by the States who claim to own their lands when the Indians leave them. Injustice, originating in avarice, and enforced by power, is the true character of the measure. Four states are all that are interested to any extent; Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. They send nineteen members to the House of Representatives, in Congress, out of two hundred and thirteen, a fraction more than one eleventh of the whole. And to gratify the avarice of this little minority of the whole, ten-elevenths are to be taxed at least twenty two millions of dollars, whilst the States obtaining the whole benefit are to be taxed less than two millions.

In his speech, in opposition to the bill for removing the Indians, Mr. Everett made an estimate of the probable cost, and found that it could not be less than twenty four millions of dollars. He also made an estimate of the proportion of this sum to be paid by each state, which is subjoined:—

"I return to the cost of the operation, which I have calculated on official estimates. It is twenty four millions. Almost just two dollars a head for the estimated population, at the census of this year.—This enormous sum is to be raised by a tax on the people. Let us see what proportion of it is to be paid by some of the states. I take the estimated numbers from a document submitted to the House in reference to apportionment of Representatives under the new census. On that basis there will be paid for removing the Indians by

Maine	$748,000
New Hampshire	564,000
Massachusetts	1,152 000
Rhode Island	184,000
Connecticut	380,000
Vermont	584,000
New York	4,080,000
New Jersey	650,000
Pennsylvania	2,800,000
Delaware	156,000
Maryland	652,000
Virginia	1,400,000
North Carolina	820,000
South Carolina	570,000
Georgia	476,000
Kentucky	1,120,000
Tennessee	926,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Louisiana	200,000
Mississippi	120,000
Indiana	564,000
Illinois	390,000
Alabama	396,000
Missouri	290,000

I ask gentlemen from every state in this Union, if they feel justified in laying such a tax on their constituents for such an object?"

Dysentery.—Receipt for curing the Dysentery or Summer Complaint, in its mildest or worst stages.—Take two glasses of sweet oil—two glasses of West India molasses—two glasses of West India rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire, keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in a like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his family, and knows many others of the same kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment—it will do no harm, and will certainly save life. Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it. *Kingston Patriot.*

Mrs. Royall says she saw but one *gentleman* in Milledgeville, Georgia, and he was drunk all the time she was there.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

In the British Parliament, the bill for removing disabilities from the Jews, was lost by a vote of 165 to 228. We add the remarks of two members of the House of Commons, the one against, and the other in favor of the bill. Mr. O'Connell, the Catholic member, it will be perceived, is decidely *Catholic* in his views of political rights.

Lord Belgrave said, the case had been likened to that of the Roman Catholics, but without the least reasonable analogy existing between them. He had supported the claim of the latter, because of the injustice of withholding civil privileges from men who had proved themselves worthy of such confidence, and all whose interests, ties and affections, bound them not to abuse it—(hear.) But he hoped that a man might be liberal, and vote for Catholic emancipation, without being committed to the support of the Jewish claims—(hear, hear.) Their case was peculiar; they were a distinct nation, and must continue to be so, so long as they followed their religion. The Jew of England, France, Poland or Prussia, was not English, French, Polish or Prussian; he was still a Jew—a man whose country was not certainly of these places, (hear.) They were found in every part of the world—but every where a distinct people; but did the Jew, because he negotiated a loan on 'change, or sold old clothes in Monmouthstreet, become by that an Englishman? Certainly not. This was not his country. His associations, affections and ties, were not of this country; those names dear to every Englishman, whose memory was mixed up with the finest transactions of our history, and the establishment of our liberties, were blank to him. In fact, he possessed a divided affection, and could not have any interest in maintaining the institutions of this country. It might be said that they possessed wealth; but would they be more harmless if they were let into power? He was persuaded they would not. He should vote, therefore, against the introduction of persons to the Legislature, who could have no such attachment.

Mr. O'Connell was proud of the opportunity afforded, of supporting the present measure on principle and sympathy. He remembered the time when the cry raised in the House, instead of being the cry of 'christianity,' was the cry of 'protestantism.' It was said that the Catholics were bigoted, and if let into Parliament would not permit liberty of conscience. Who were now, he would like to know, the advocates of bigotry? (hear, hear.) Who were the parties now before the house? Not foreigners, but English born Jews. A noble lord had called them unbelievers, and asked whether the House would allow unbelievers to enter? Let it be remembered that the Jews were excluded from Parliament merely because they were conscientious persons, and would not swear an oath which they disbelieved; while the House had no security against atheists and deists. There had been some talk about a divided interest. It had been said that English Jews had a fellow feeling with the Jews abroad. This was nothing else but a translation of the divided allegiance of the last session, (laughter.) What was the condition of the Jews in France? It might, perhaps, be said that the French legislature was not a christian one. It had not, to be sure, the essential of a christian legislature, the presence of the boroughmongers, (laughter.) Members could not there go from the *cote gauche* to the *cote droit*, with ten or eleven borough owners at their tail, (great laughter.) A gallant general had said that those who opposed the Catholic relief bill ought in consistency to oppose the measure. He denied the justice of the conclusion. The Catholics were numerous and proselytising perhaps, but the Jews were not so numerous as the Catholics, and were far from being a proselyting sect. He supported the measure on the principle of universal toleration, and on the right of every person to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, (hear, hear.) The spirit of persecution and exclusion, was abhorrent from the tolerant and benevolent principles of genuine christianity; and in accordance with the precept to do as you would be done by, he conceived that he was only fulfilling a portion of that duty which the christian religion imposed upon him, in giving his support to this measure, (hear, hear.)

A London correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce says—Emigration continues without abatement from all quarters of the three Kingdoms, to Canada, the U. States, and Australasia. In the space of three months, seven British vessels, measuring sixteen hundred tons, have left the port of Rye, in Sussex, for the United States, full of passengers, going to reside on the better side of the Atlantic. An American ship, the United States, of and for New-York, has also just left this place, intended to receive on board at Rye 150 emigrants. The packet ships now take such persons in the steerage, and find them fire and water only, for 5 pounds each. The price in Ireland is three pounds; two years ago the ordinary rate was ten pounds. It is a fact of much importance to this country, that an unusual proportion of the emigrants of this year consists of persons of good habits, in moderate circumstances, and in a condition of life equally removed from affluence and poverty. In truth, the mania for emigration is no longer confined to the lower orders, as the promoters and patrons of emigration would wish, but it is rapidly extending among the useful and substantial classes of society, which it is most desirable to retain, and thus the very expedient which has been looked to as a relief, is likely to lead to a moral as well as a positive injury of no inconsiderable magnitude.

French Squadron.—The following paragraphs of a letter from Port Mahon, of a late date, written by a distinguished lieutenant of the American navy, may be acceptable to our readers.

"It is now a most interesting time to be here. The French are now on their way to the conquest of Algiers, or a most disastrous defeat. The Turks have great confidence in their fortress, and the French profess to hold them in contempt. I believe the conflict will be a dreadful one, and that the French discipline will probably prevail. The whole number of vessels will consist of about seven hundred. At this moment three hundred of them are in sight from the hills of Minorca. They have just been signalized; a steamboat belonging to the expedition came in this morning. This is probably the first division. Their success depends much upon the weather. A gale of wind could hardly fail to disperse, if not destroy them.

"Since I concluded the last sentence, I have been outside the harbor to look at the French fleet. They were sailing abreast in three lines ahead, and presented a sight magnificent beyond any thing I have seen before. Four Admirals' flags at the mizen and two at the main, were seen by us. They stood along the island, within a few miles of the harbor, and by running out with a fine breeze in one of our boats, we had a complete view of them."

N. Y. Spectator.

A Daring Outrage.—On Monday, the 5th of this inst. about the middle of the afternoon, Miss Mary Gibson, who had been at court as a witness and was returning home, on the Butler and Mercer turnpike road, about a mile from Butler, was caught by a Negro, dragged off the road, about one hundred and twenty yards, and her person violated.—This dreadful outrage was committed almost within sight of the town, and near to one of the most public roads in the country.—The villain was caught the next morning, and is safely confined in jail, to await his trial.

The unfortunate sufferer gives the following account of this dreadful outrage: That she had an umbrella over her, and did not see any person until she heard a voice commanding her to stand still; that she looked and saw the Negro coming on the road, that she asked by what authority he ordered her to stop; he then demanded her money, she told him that she had none, and then ran, and screamed, that he pursued her, caught her by the breast, dragged her back, took her pocket book, and dragged her off the turnpike about one hundred and twenty yards, that she struggled and screamed until her strength was exhausted, that he drew his knife, attempted to stab her several times, forced her to strip herself, and perpetrated the crime.

Butler Repository.

Peaches.—One farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold *thirteen thousand* dollars worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market near 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity have from 5 to 10,000 trees.

N. Y. Sentinel.

Sun Flower Oil is likely to become an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American Farmer states that at a large dinner party in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently, consisting of gentlemen of the town and country, a Sallad, dressed with Sun flower Oil, was eaten, and was pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be Olive Oil. By an improved mode of extracting the Oil, a bushel of seed will yield a gallon of Oil. Land which produces Indian Corn, will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of the seed or grain of the sunflower per acre.

Nat. Int.

Dr. Lathrop of Massachusetts was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that "seeketh to be known of men." A young divine, who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any real religion?" "Non e t *speak of*," was the excellent reply.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1830.

☞ We commence this week, according to promise, the publication of Mr. Davis's Speech. Mr. McDuffie's speech has been generally circulated, in newspapers and pamphlets, throughout the southern country, and in compliance with the wishes of numbers of our friends, we shall contribute, as far in our power, to the circulation of its antidote. We hope the speech will be attentively read, and its arguments carefully weighed; for if they do not completely demolish Mr. McDuffie's absurd positions, assumed for the purpose of exciting still higher sectional discontent, we confess we cannot properly estimate the force of facts or the power of argument.

The Richmond Enquirer, remarking upon the Charleston Dinner, says—

"We cannot go with the spirit which runs through several of these speeches and many of the toasts.—The Orators generally deprecate disunion and force—but what does Mr. Cheves mean by resisting 'at any and every hazard?' With such alarming expressions as these, let him be solemnly assured the Southern States will not co-operate; they will say with the President, 'the Federal Union must be preserved.' As to nullification, which seems to be the general favorite with the politicians of South Carolina, the Southern States will say with Mr. Drayton: 'We cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that State from the Union;' (in other words, *Disunion.*) We repeat; 'pause, pause, for Heaven's sake, pause.' And the Republicans of Virginia will, we have no doubt, solemnly join with us in this sentiment.—They deprecate the extremities to which S. Carolina *may* proceed; they lift up their hands against it. Whatever her sisters (of N. Carolina and Georgia) may do; and we are firmly persuaded that they will not lend their sanction to such proceedings; Virginia will not. With Jefferson we say, '*Patience* and *perseverance* may achieve much. Despair would ruin every thing.' But we will take up this subject again, when we publish the Proceedings of Charleston."

NULLIFICATION.

There is no difference between *Nullification* and *Disunion*. If a State be permitted to declare a law of Congress inoperative within its borders, the Union is virtually dissolved—it is no longer calculated for protection or defence, and is therefore not worth preserving. If South-Carolina can *nullify* a law of Congress, so can Delaware or Rhode Island; and let the principle once be established, and scarcely a general law could be passed by Congress, which would not be nullified by one or more of the States, and thus the Union would become a mere rope of sand, and the country a theatre of continual turmoil and bloodshed. The Indian Bill passed at the late session, is as obnoxious to several of the States, as the protecting policy is to South-Carolina: it is taxing them, according to the "Carolina doctrines," without their consent; by as good reasoning, therefore, as is used by our neighbors, it may be pronounced unconstitutional: suppose these States, then, should throw themselves upon their "sovereignty," and in the exercise of their "reserved rights," declare the Indian Bill null and void, in other words, *nullify* it, would not the Union be dissolved? Most certainly. Is it not the height of absurdity then, for those who openly advocate *nullification*, to pretend that they are not in favor of *Disunion?* "After anxious and painful meditation," says Col. Drayton in his speech at the Charleston Dinner, "directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country, and his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress by a State, *and the separation of that State from the Union;*" and no one can perceive any difference, for in truth, there is none. Nullification is not only Disunion, but it leads, inevitably, to civil war. The President is bound, by his oath, to see the laws of Congress executed; if they are resisted, he must enforce them: a contest then commences, and that is civil war, or rebellion. Let the disunionists equivocate as much as they may, such will be the unavoidable result of *nullification;* and if South-Carolina be prepared for this, the other States, she may rest assured, are not. They will still cling to the Union as the palladium of their liberties; ensuring them protection at home, and respect abroad; and giving them a name, bright and glorious, among the nations of the earth.

The revolutionary principle, consecrated by the 4th of July, 1776—the right to *rebel* against an unjust government.

The above is Gov. Miller's toast, given at Columbia, on the 5th of July. No one contests the principle. South-Carolina has a *right* to *rebel*, if she chooses to do so; so has the county of Rowan a right to rebel against the authority of this State, if she chooses to think it unjustly exercised; and the State has a *right* to *punish* the rebellious and enforce submission to her paramount authority. As nobody has contested the principle, it was needless for Gov. Miller to announce it so pompously, as something new; we are glad, however, he has done this, as he has thus, in a moment of excitement, laid disguise aside, and disclosed the truth. He and his coadjutors have heretofore contended, that *nullification* was a right under the constitution, and that its exercise would not endanger, but rather tend to preserve the Union; but he has now, in a moment of conviviality, admitted that *nullification* is what the friends of the Union have uniformly maintained it to be, *rebellion*. So true is the old adage, that "when wine is in, wit is out."

Mr. Cheves.—The Lynchburg Virginian, speaking of the suicidal course of this gentleman, since his return to South-Carolina, says, "as for him, nothing need be said, except that *he is not what he was;* so easy is it for one species of *intemperance* to beget another."

We learn that several Districts in South-Carolina are bringing out candidates pledged to nullification; and it is thought the Disunionists will succeed in obtaining a majority in the legislature. But what can these men expect to gain? It is hardly possible that they can be guilty of such folly, as to imagine, even for a moment, that South-Carolina, were she united, to a man, instead of being divided as she is, could single-handed, maintain a successful war against the U. States; that S. Carolina, one of the weakest States in the Union, could by force of arms, compel the nation to submit to her terms. No, no; they are not so egregiously stupid or blinded, as to expect a result so entirely beyond the range, not of probability merely, but of possibility; they must therefore have it in contemplation to form an alliance with some foreign power; and what power that is, they have not left us to conjecture. It is to ENGLAND they will look for aid; to England, to assist in destroying that Independence, a reluctant acknowledgement of which was forced from her by the valor and blood of our fathers! This would cap the climax of degradation, and would arouse a spirit throughout the country, which South-Carolina, backed by all the power of England, could not resist. Let these men reflect well before they go farther; before they raise a storm that they cannot control, but which will overwhelm them with sudden destruction: let them not verify, in themselves, the truth of the old proverb, that "whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates." They cannot succeed by force; but moderation and perseverance will, in the end, procure the removal of all real grievances: folly, madness, desperation, will, on the contrary, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, "ruin every thing."

Drought.—The corn crops in this section of the country, present a most melancholy appearance. They are literally burnt up, and will not even return the seed. Such a drought has not been known for many years; and were it not for the unusually abundant wheat crop, our prospects for the ensuing year would be gloomy indeed.

☞ A mad dog was killed near the market, on Friday last, but not before he had bitten several other dogs.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

This eclipse, which will happen on the 12th of February next, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31½. Of course the eclipse will be *annular;* that is, in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The centre of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean, on the morning of Feb. 12 h. in lat. 24 deg. 56 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise 34 minutes past 6 o'clock; or at 3 hours 54 m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich.—Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East, in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 degrees 30 minutes N. Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more it will enter the United States near the South West corner of Louisiana, and in 6 minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 24 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 27 minutes N. longitude 82 deg. 38 minutes W. Where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmand, and continuing nearly in a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Eggharbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point; in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 minutes will enter upon the south western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity, as it approaches the verge of the earth; in 18 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat 51 deg. 58 deg. 40 min. W. long, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2 h. 31 m in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on the Map of North America, will pass thro' all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be Annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, marking on the central track the beginning an end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the United States parallel to the central track at intervals, on the South side, of 200, 185 and 175 miles, and on the north at intervals of 225, 250, and three hundred miles will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indias, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

Signal Triumph.—The Regency or Tammany party has been beaten in the 5th Ward of the City of New York, after a determined struggle. Three candidates were run—Mr. Van Schaick by *the* Republican or Regency party—Mr. Leavens by one division of the Working Men—Gen. Anthony Lamb, a Clay man, by another division.

The vote stood—

Lamb	717
Van Schaick	617
Leavens	545

This is the Ward, says the Herald, which caused the political revolution by which Jefferson was elected in 1801. The present victory has been achieved, says the same paper, "in the very face of the Secretary of State, who kindly takes upon his shoulders so large a share of the burdens of our State Government." Inconsiderable as far as the office is concerned, the defeat of the Regency in a Ward where they commanded 400 majority in 1828, is important, as furnishing a probable index to the present state of popular feeling, and as a cheering anticipation of the speedy and entire overthrow of [illegible] republican party. Now, [illegible] regular nominations, and the influence of names, have drilled the State of New York for a number of years. It is confidently believed that they will meet with a general defeat in October—the fact of the expert Secretary having left the post for which he is paid $6,000 per annum, and repaired to New York to influence the State elections, to the contrary notwithstanding. *Whig.*

The Difference!—At the Opposition Dinner in Washington city, on the 5th inst. there were 330 subscribers, of whom not one was an officer of government, either of high or low degree. At the Administration Dinner, on the same day, in the same place, only between 60 and 70 sat down, of whom 23 were officers of government, whose united salaries amount to the sum of $102,619!! Comment is unnecessary. *Virginian.*

Domestic Cottons.—The following is a comparative statement of the *exports* of domestic cotton manufactures from the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1829, as extracted from the Treasury reports, recently published.

Exports	1828	1829
Printed & col'd Cottons,	76,012	145,024
White and brown do	887,628	981,370
Nankeens,	5,148	1,878
Twist Yarn & Thread,	12,570	3,849
All other manufactures of	28,884	127,336
	$1,010,232	$1,259,457
		1,010,232
Increase for the year 1829,		$249,225

The Country.—The following paragraph includes more good practical advice than many a volume of Sermons.—It is copied from the American Farmer, of July 16:

"From all quarters of the country we have accounts of abundant harvests of wheat and that the quality is very superior. The weather in our immediate neighborhood is most favorable for corn, as far as hot sun and frequent showers can ensure a good crop. Farmers who are out of debt, may keep so by observing wholesome economy and simplicity in their household and mode of living; but estates are rapidly crumbling to pieces, and families falling into poverty by frequent legal and voluntary divisions. Those whose mothers rode in carriages must ride on horseback, and the daughters of those who ride on horseback will have to walk. This general progress of things may be *retarded* by restricting our labors and manure to smaller spaces, and by great economy and great saving, by *giving away* old horses, if you can find any body fools enough to take them, and substituting oxen and mules for young ones, as fast as possible; by driving idle sons from the parental roof, as the hen does her chickens, when they can provide for themselves; in short, by keeping no dead capital, and feeding no idle mouths; and by regarding as the first object of ambition to be—out of debt—with a clean conscience and a clean shirt.

The following Jackson electors for President and Vice-President for Ohio, in 1828, *have already entered into their reward!!!*

E. A Brown, to be Charge des Affaires at Brazil.

Samuel Herrick, District Attorney, for the District of Ohio; once *rejected*, by the Senate, but the vote re-considered and confirmed.

Col. Piatt, to be Paymaster in the West.

Thomas Gillispie, to be Register of the Land Office, at Tiffin, Ohio; vice Editor Gardner, *unanimously rejected!*

John McIlvaine, to be Indian Agent, at Piqua, Ohio.

Thus have FIVE electors who voted for Gen. Jackson for President, in Ohio, been *rewarded* with public offices; some of which are of great responsibility and profit. When Mr. Adams made Henry Clay Secretary of State, after he had voted for him in the House of Representatives, the combination pack, from one end of the continent to the other, rung the charge of "bargain"—"intrigue"—"corruption"—&c. &c. But when the 'greatest and best,' sees fit to feed FIVE of those who voted for him, in one State alone, from the public crib, these *pure* and *unspotted* patriots are as mute as mice! If it were corruption in Mr. Adams, what ought it to be called in Gen. Jackson, whose rewards have been bestowed, not only on many of the electors who voted for him, but who has conferred some of the most lucrative and responsible offices in the government, upon hireling printers and brawling demagogues? Speak out, ye Simon Pures, and let the people hear you

Scioto Gazette.

The Bank of the United States has declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon its capital stock for the half year ending on the 1st instant.

The Stock of this Bank is selling at New York at 130, dividend off. The principal cause of this advance in price [illegible] advance of it in the London [illegible] mittee of the House of Representatives, following that of the Senate, on the subject of the Bank.

Exchange upon England is down to six per cent. and, upon any large amount, would probably be found still lower. It has not been so low for several years. How will our southern friends reconcile this fact with their views of the effect of the Tariff? *National Intelligencer.*

☞ The Vermont *Republicans* in an address, says that Jackson having been in the Chair more than twelve months, "we are yet a free people." A proof of his claim to re-election, not to be questioned.

In one of the South Carolina papers, complaint is made that Mr. Poinsett has not chimed with the *nullifiers* in his State. It is not long since Mr. P. left a country (Mexico,) where he saw enough of both the theory and practice of *nullification*. The anarchy and wretchedness prevailing in the Spanish-American States have arisen, in several of them, from the assertion of a pretended right to secede or withdraw from confederacy or union, whenever the general government did not give satisfaction to particular provinces, or submit to their dictation. *National Gazette*

Upwards of eight thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of May. The greater portion of them have gone into the interior.

A writer in the Boston Patriot estimates the present population of Massachusetts at 700,000, being an increase of 177,000 or 34 per cent. in 10 years.

Whiskers, a check shirt, a jemmy whip, high stays, and a small hat, covering a head destitute of brains, are said to be the essentials necessary to form a dandy. We copy the *recipe* for the benefit of those concerned.

Died,

On the 27th ult. MARY ANN PHIFER, infant daughter of Mr. William D. Crawford, of this town, aged 8 months and 5 days.

In Lexington, on the 23d ult. Mr. *Jesse Hargrave*, for many years a merchant in that town.

In Fayetteville, on the 26th ult. Rev. Mr. *Kilpatrick*, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place.

In Greensborough, on the 23d ultimo, of a bilious fever, Miss MARY ANN PAISLEY, daughter of the Rev. William D. Paisley. She was in her 28th year. Her sickness, which was painful and which lasted through near three weeks, she bore with great patience, while its protracted nature afforded her long time to try, and to realize the power of religion, to support its votaries in the prospect of death.

She made a public profession of religion 7 or 8 years since, and continued till the period of her death, to exhibit a course of conduct answerable to such a profession. As she approached the fatal issue of her sickness, her confidence of an interest in Christ increased, and in the same proportion did her solicitude for the salvation for sinners increase. On the day of her death, her mind, which had been slightly disordered for 24 hours, seemed to become perfectly settled; and her countenance and all her expressions, so long as she retained the power of distinct articulation, indicated a rapturous contemplation of the glory upon which she was about to enter. About the last sentence that she was distinctly heard to utter, was, "bless the Lord, O! my soul!" The hope that she is gone to be eternally employed in praising God, and that they will after while join her in this work, is well calculated to sustain her friends under the pain of bereavement.

Communicated.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RECENTLY from Philadelphia (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the Gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied as Mr. Torrence as a Store, a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality, is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. BEARD will be enabled to make all kinds of Garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia, with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice, agreeably to directions. All kinds of Cutting-out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well. Country produce will be taken in payment for work, at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830.—296tf

Dancing School.

MESSRS. WOLCOTT & McCAULEY

[illegible]

WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Lamp Oil. also, *Castor Oil.*
Lorillard's,
Mayland's, } Scotch Snuff.
Leiper's
Lorillard's, } MACCOBOY do.
Mayland's
Old French Brandy,
do. Holland Gin,
do. Jamaica Spirits,
Old Madeira,
do. Sherry,
do. Port &
London P. Teneriffe } WINES.

ALSO:::::*Magnifying Glasses.*

For sale at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, by AUSTIN & BURNS.

☞ N. B. The above Spirits and Wines have been selected, as heretofore, expressly for Medical Purposes and are therefore genuine.

Salisbury, April 1, 1830. 279

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JUNE TERM, 1830.

JOHN GIBBINS *vs.* William Draughn Christopher Swaim and others.—Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no money or effects in his hands belonging to Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment and the finding of the jury, &c. &c.

MATT. R. MOORE, *Clerk.*

6t300 pr. adv. $2.50.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

POETRY.

FROM THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAREWELL.

Yes, pride of soul shall nerve me now
To think of thee no more;
And coldness steal that heart and brow,
That passion sway'd before!
Thinkst thou that I will live for thee,
To spurn at honor's stern decree,
That bids me love no more?
No! by my hopes of heaven! I'll be
With honor thine, or lost to thee.

Thy hand hath oft been clasp'd in mine
Fondly, since first we met;
My lip hath e'en been press'd to thine
In greeting wild—but yet
Lightly avails it now to tell
Of moments only loved too well!
Joys I would fain forget;—
Since memory's star can ill control
The moonless midnight of my soul!

Not seldom is the soul depress'd'd
While tearless is the eye;
For there are woes that wring the breast,
When Feeling's fount is dry;
Sorrows that only fade with years,
But dwelling all too deep for tears,
Rankle eternally!
Such now as in my bosom dwell,
Read them in this last word—Farewell!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

A "British provincial paper," published at Kingston, Upper Canada, is in ecstacies at the agitation prevailing among the "working men" at the North, and the Nullificators in the South. It tells us that the different sections of the Union, are now fairly arrayed against each other—and "the brands which have been strewed will never be extinguished but by a dissolution of the Union." "We say" (adds the Canadian prophet) that "the United States cannot by any possibility, hang much longer together—nor do *we think* it, either for their own particular good, or the good of the world at large, that the States should remain under the General Government." The Southern States are keenly alive to the sadness of their predicament, and begin to cogitate on the means of effecting a separation, which, they are aware, ere long must absolutely, be consummated, or they must breathe their last, under the compressive fangs of the most relentless extortion. *To whom, in their dilemma, can they look for aid, but to the British as their natural friends, in whose alliance would be established a permanent reciprocity of interests.* [Vide Columbia *Telescope*] This is the present posture of things. A position from which to deduce events decisive of empire, requires no great stretch of genius, and which illustrates Great Britain in all the mightiness of her strength." * * * * * * "*We should rejoice to see them split into two or more Republics*, and then they would be sufficiently unwieldy to live and prosper under these designations."

Extracts are given by the Canadian editor, from the speech of Mr. M'DUFFIE, whom he considers "some such another man as our BROUGHAM." and his encomium, is thus concluded—"We are charmed with his powers and enchanted with the *new scenes of glory he lays open to the view of Great Britain.*" Such visions as these have been quite usual with JOHN BULL for the last thirty years—but they have not yet been realized; and we suspect he will be suffered to dream of these "new scenes of glory" for another age at least. In the mean time it may be well enough for *the People* of these United States, in all sections of the Union, to open their eyes occasionally upon those politicans who are thus ministering to the diseased imagination of honest JOHN. *Chas. Courier.*

The Atmosphere.—Few subjects are more important, or less understood, than the atmosphere we breathe. As it surrounds the earth and presses with great weight upon its surface, it comes in contact with every thing, and bears a most interesting relation to every animal that walks upon the earth, swims in the sea, flies in the air, or creeps in the dust—to every plant that is pleasant to the sight, or good for food—and to every mineral that glitters in its bed, adorns a cabinet, or is used in the arts.

It moves our lungs, circulates in our veins, warms us in our fires, enlivens the midnight lamp and makes it an agreeable substitute for the light of day, fans us in the breeze, terrifies us in the tornado, conducts sound, now in the soft whisper, the voice of inteligent conversation, the flashes of the orator, or enchanting music; now in the roar of the cannon, the groans of the dying, or terrific thunder; it wafts the ship, heaves the placid ocean into billows, takes the heat of the equator and carries it to the poles, and exchanges it for a cooling breeze, which it kindly returns to temper the scorching rays of the torrid sun; or using the language of an elegant French writer: 'In the use of the atmosphere, man is the only being who gives it all the modulations of which it is susceptible. With his voice alone, he imitates the hissing, the cries, and the melody of all animals, while he enjoys the gift of speech denied to every other. To air he also sometimes communicates sensibility: he makes it sigh in the pipe, lament in the flute, threaten in the trumpet, and animates to the tone of his passions, even solid brass, the boxtree, and the reed. In a word, he harnesses it to his car, and obliges it to waft him over the stormy billows of the ocean.'

Scientific Tracts.

Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his Stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz:

LEMON SYRUP,

which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. This article is prepared from Robe of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water and a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Syrup prepared with essence of Lemon Skins, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.

CLARIFIED LIME JUICE,

(prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.

Best West India SHRUB

by the gallon.

BEST TAMARINDS,

by the pound.

Ten years old GRENADA RUM, of superior flavor, and

COGNIAC BRANDY,

by the gallon or barrel.

DUNCAN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1830. 5?97

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April Term, 1830.....Anne Hoyl vs. Solomon Hoyl.—Petition for Divorce.—Whereas a subpœna, ad respondendum and alias, having been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been publicly made at the door of the Court-House of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and be heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1830, and in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3mt302 pr. adv. $5 25

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

APRIL TERM, 1830.

THEOPHILUS FALLS *vs.* William Donaldson.—Original Attachment, returned, levied on land, &c.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed at Salisbury, that unless the defendant, William Donaldson, appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, and replevy the property levied on and enter his pleas, judgment will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, pro confesso.

Teste A. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

6t pr. adv. $2.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

FOR

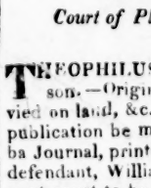
1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

Catawba Lands

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber wishes to sell the PLANTATION, well known by the name of *Posten's Place*, on the Catawba River, 4 miles above Beattie's Ford, together with the

Negroes,

amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop, &c. on the place; all of which he now offers for sale, either separate or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river bottom of first quality. The place, taken together, is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises. The whole will be sold upon terms favorable, both as to price and payments; for which application will be made to my father, James Conner, one mile from Beattie's Ford, where I may also be seen myself, from the 10th of August to the 15th of September.

HENRY W. CONNER.

July 4, 1830. 9?09

PROSPECTUS,

FOR THE SECOND VOLUME

OF

The Irishman,

AND

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

A weekly Political, Literary and Commercial Journal, published every Saturday,

BY WM. S. BLAIN.

THE IRISHMAN, has completed its first volume; and having, even in its former limited shape, received considerable encouragement, the Editor is induced to ENLARGE its size and devote a portion of it to the insertion of a correct weekly PRICES CURRENT, ADVERTISEMENTS, and other matters of Commercial and Agricultural interest, in order thereby to make it more generally acceptable to his friends, extend the sphere of its usefulness, and increase its circulation.

It is scarcely necessary for him to repeat, that his paper will be still devoted to the maintenance of those great principles of Liberty—Religious and Civil—by the establishment of which, in these United States, our glorious Constitution stands pre-eminent, and has won the admiration of the world. To defend, then, that Constitution from innovation, and to uphold the dignity of this, his native State—to keep Church and State forever asunder—to vindicate the character of Ireland and of Irishmen, whenever or by whomsoever assailed—to repel the assaults of their enemies, and to encourage the efforts of their friends—to preserve the purity of the elective franchise, and the accountability of public servants—to expose Oppression and to defend the injured—to uphold the majesty of virtue, of religion, and the laws—shall be his constant aim. To do this, and to cultivate and encourage native talent, and to obtain a requisite quantity of *original* matter, the correspondence of some of the most talented individuals of the South has been promised and is solicited in the various departments which its general plan comprises.

The Editor has also the pleasure of informing his patrons, that having made arrangements, he will be supplied with regular files of the best European Newspapers, by which he will be enabled to lay before them all interesting intelligence from Ireland and other parts of Europe.

The IRISHMAN and SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT will be printed in the *quarto* form, on a *royal* sheet, with new type, and will be delivered to subscribers in the city every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable *in advance*, or $3 50, if not paid within SIX MONTHS from the time of subscribing.

Persons who can obtain six subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Charleston, S. C. May 22, 1830. 3t96

The ninth anniversary of the Iredell County Bible Society will be held in Statesville, on Wednesday, the 4th of August. It is expected that a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Espy, and that addresses will be made by two or three other persons. As the Bible cause is advancing in our state, with a progress truly encouraging, and as this will be our last annual meeting previous to the expiration of the *great National Supply of two years*, it is peculiarly desirable, that all our members and friends should favor us with their presence and assistance. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD,

President of Iredell B. S.

Iredell Co. July 8, 1830. 3t96

Notice.

THE Rowan Bible Society will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, the 7th of August, at Union Church, five miles east of Salisbury.

The Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and the congregation generally are invited to attend.

Rev. John Robinson, D. D. of Cabarrus, is appointed to preach a sermon on the occasion.

JESSE RANKIN.

July 13, 1830. 2?95

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *ONE HUNDRED NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made either by letter or in person, to *Josiah Huie* in Morganton, or to *James Huie* in Salisbury, who will be ready, at all times, to accommodate those who wish to exchange Negro property for Cash.

JOSIAH HUIE,
JAMES HUIE.

June 22, 1830. 291tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none: his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford: the bar with liquors of the best quality: attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 263tf

N. B. Having discontinued the mercantile busines, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

A New Mail Route,

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday at 9, P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14, 1830. t Jan. 1

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent.* It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

ALSO, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials oil the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and labering under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and pnown under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will mape a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elexir, or Toothe ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Ondontagia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before in vented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectora Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 129 23 9.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders,*

SODA *do.*

Salisbury, April 24, 1830.....47tf.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style Fancy

AND

STAPLE GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 279

New, Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, selected by himself, from the latest importations, for the Spring of 1830; which he offers as low as any Goods, of the same quality, can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article kept in Stores.—Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

May, 7, 1830.—284tf

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Beatties Ford, Lincoln co'y, Dec 7, 1829...262

☞ The Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte. C. J.

COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay-Street, a few doors west of the Bank of the United States and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all of which, he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

He intends keeping a general supply of the best GROCERIES, includimg the *Choicest Liquors, &c.*

DUNCAN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, June, 1830.

Notice.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY solicit all those (without distinction,) who are indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts without delay; and they take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Books are closed this day, and that they will hereafter sell goods for *CASH* only, or for merchantable *PRODUCE*. They will sell their goods at very reduced prices.

January 30, 1830. 270

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JUNE TERM, 1830.

FRANCIS TUCKER *vs.* William Draughn, Christopher Swaim and others. Writ in Case—Judicial attachment as to Christopher Swaim, with a summons against Wm. Crews, as Garnishee. In this case, the sheriff having made his return, and Wm. Crews having filed his garnishment, stating that besides a Loom and other articles of small value, he hath no property, money or effects in his hands belonging to Christopher Swaim, upon which issue has been taken: It is therefore ordered, that unless Christopher Swaim, one of the defendants, appear at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, and replevy, plead or demur, judgment will be rendered for plaintiff pro confesso, and the proper orders taken as to the property, money or effects attached, or in Wm. Crews's hands, according to his garnishment, and the finding of the jury, &c.

MATT. R. MOORE, *Clerk.*

6t300 pr. adv. $2.50.